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Marshall, Andrew Robert orcid.org/0000-0003-4877-1018, Rovero, Francesco and Struhsaker, Thomas T. (2016) *Udzungwa Red Colobus Piliocolobus gordonorum Matschie 1900*. In: Rowe, Noel, (ed.) *All The World's Primates*. Pogonias Press, Charlestown, Rhode Island, USA , pp. 150-151.

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Udzungwa Red Colobus

Piliocolobus gordonorum

Matschie 1900



Andrew R. Marshall, Francesco Rovero, Thomas T. Struhsaker



Udzungwa red colobus males remain with their natal group (are philopatric) and are tolerant of other males. Very little aggression is reported in their groups.⁹

Taxonomy Disputed. The name *Procolobus* has sometimes been used for the genus, and numbers of species and subspecies within the genus have varied among taxonomists. Grubb (1990) classified *Procolobus gordonorum* as a subspecies of *P. kirkii*. Mitochondrial data indicate that the 2 taxa are closely related and diverged from one another only recently, relative to the divergence of other putative red colobus species.¹ The Udzungwa red colobus was elevated from a subspecies by Groves (2001) and accepted by Grubb et al. (2003). Zinner et al. (2013) listed it among the 17 species of *Piliocolobus*, none with subspecies.

Distinguishing Characteristics *P. gordonorum* has a dark gray to black face with pale pink around the mouth and nose, pale gray to white cheek tufts, a black browband, and a red-orange cap. The chest and belly are pale gray to white.² The back and tail are dark gray to black, with a variable amount of red-brown on the lower back and tail,¹⁸ but generally less red-brown than in *P. kirkii*.³ The ventral sides of the legs and arms are gray to black, and the dorsal sides are pale gray to white. The perineal swelling in estrous females is large and pink (~10 × 10 cm [3.9 × 3.9 in]).²

Physical Characteristics **Head and body length:** ♀ 600–660 mm (23.6–26.0 in).⁴ **Tail length:** ♀ 640–685 mm (25.2–27.0 in).⁵ **Weight:** NA.

Locomotion Climbing, leaping, quadrupedal, vertical clinging and leaping.⁶ Relative to other primates in their range, Udzungwa red colobus monkeys often produce a

loud crashing sound as they land heavily in vegetation after leaping. The conspicuousness of this species (and probably the genus) may be a reason for its vulnerability to hunting.⁷

Diet Fruits (18%), young leaves (12%), mature leaves (7%), flowers (4%), buds (2%), leaf petioles (57%).⁸ lichens, seeds,⁶ soil and soil material from arboreal termite tunnels.⁹ Large juvenile and adult males sometimes suckle from adult females. Large juvenile and adult females have never been seen to suckle. Thus, mothers may invest more heavily in their sons, which stay in the group rather than daughters.⁹ **Total plants eaten:** 52.⁹

Life History NA.

Social Organization Multi♂–multi♀.¹⁰ solitary.¹¹

Fission-fusion is suspected but not proven.¹² Though the social organization of this species has not been studied in detail, males appear to remain with their natal group (are philopatric) and form its core, whereas females emigrate when they approach maturity. Within the group, males are tolerant, and aggression has rarely been observed.⁹ **Group size:** 7–83.³ **Home range:** NA.

Day range: 200–600 m (656–1969 ft).³ **Activity budget:** Foraging, 34–41%.³

Behavior Arboreal; diurnal.⁶ **Associations:** *P.*

gordonorum associates with *Rungwecebus kipunji*,¹³

Cercocebus sanjei, *Cercopithecus (mitis) albogularis*,

Colobus angolensis sharpei, and *Papio cynocephalus*

cynocephalus,¹⁰ as well as with red duikers.⁹ Lord

Derby's anomalure, a flying squirrel, has twice been

observed gliding within red colobus groups.⁶ **Mating:**

Females involved in mating usually have large perineal swellings, and adult males have been observed competing for them. Before mounting, the male may nuzzle the female's perineum and/or briefly handle her swelling and/or clitoris. When copulating, the male places his feet firmly on the substrate, grasps the female's body near her back and hips, and makes up to 10 mounts with thrusting; the final mount terminates with a pause. During copulation, the female often shudders, and no vocalizations are made by either participant. Juveniles sometimes harass copulating pairs.³ **Vocalizations:** The *chist* call is given to human observers by adults and juveniles. Shriek-*sqwacks* and quavers are made by males and seem to get the group moving.³ Other calls include bark, yelp-bark, yelp, *wheet*, shrill-squeal, and sneeze.¹⁰ **Sleeping sites:** Usually tall trees, the leaves of which are eaten by this species.⁶ **Scent marking:** None has been observed, although this species has a distinctive odor that is detectable in places where groups have recently been settled.⁶ Black urine has twice been observed on leaves, but its function is unknown.¹⁴

Suborder Anthropoidea/Haplorhini

Infraorder Catarrhini

Superfamily Cercopithecoidea

Family Cercopithecidae

Subfamily Colobinae

Present Threats The range of *P. gordonorum* is less than 5000 sq km (1931 sq mi).¹⁵ Ineffective management, human population pressure, and habitat loss from annual bushfires¹⁶ are threatening populations in several fragments and isolating others, especially in the Udzungwa Scarp Nature Reserve.¹⁷ However, forests that have been disturbed are being smothered by lianas, slowing forest regeneration.¹⁸ Hunting has extirpated this species from high-elevation forests and is threatening their existence in New Dabaga/Ulangambi Forest Reserve.¹⁹

Tanzania

Habitat Tropical, tree plantation,¹⁸ broadleaf,²⁰ cloud forest, swamp,²¹ deciduous;²² edge, flooded;⁶ evergreen;²³ gallery;²⁴ lowland;¹⁴ montane;¹¹ primary;²⁵ rain forest;¹⁰ remnant;²⁶ riverine;¹⁴ secondary;¹² semideciduous.²¹ **Elevation:** 250–2200m (820–7218ft).¹⁸



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The *chist* alarm call is made by all red colobus species. (*P. gordonorum*)

- ¹Ting 2008 ²Kingdon 1997 ³Struhsaker et al. 2010
⁴Groves & Ting 2013 ⁵Groves 2007 ⁶Marshall n.d.
⁷Struhsaker 2005 ⁸Wasser 1993 ⁹Rovero n.d.
¹⁰Struhsaker & Leland 1980 ¹¹Marshall et al. 2005
¹²Struhsaker et al. 2004 ¹³Jones n.d. ¹⁴Decker 1994
¹⁵Struhsaker et al. 2008 ¹⁶Marshall et al. n.d. ¹⁷Nielsen
2006 ¹⁸Marshall 2007 ¹⁹Topp-Jørgensen et al. 2009
²⁰Rodgers & Homewood 1982 ²¹Dinesen et al. 2001
²²Ehardt et al. 1999 ²³Rodgers 1981 ²⁴Norplan n.d.
²⁵Rodgers et al. 1980 ²⁶Marshall et al. 2001 ²⁷Rovero et
al. 2006 ²⁸Rovero & Struhsaker 2007

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The density and social group size of *P. gordonorum* decrease as forest is degraded by humans.²⁸